Scheme which is being implemented in the country from Kharif 1985 season has been making steady progress. It was implemented by 11 States and 2 Union Territories It covered an area of 41.80 lakh nectares involving 23.25 lakh farmers. The amount of sum insured was Rs. 546.81 cro. During Rabi 1985-86 season, the scheme was implemented by 14 States and 4 Union Territories. It covered an area of 16.83 lakh hectares involving 10.84 lakh farmers, against an amount of Rs. 190.17 crore as sum insured as on 30-4-1986.

(c) Suggestions were received from the State Governments for making certain modifications in the Scheme so as to make it more attractive and beneficist to the farmers, and for including certain other crops in the Scheme. A High Level Committee of officers looked into the suggestions and made its recommendations. No final decisions have been arrived at on those recommendations.

दूरदर्शन से गंगा सफाई परियोजना समारोह के प्रसारण में गड़बड़ी

79. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगा सफाई परियोजना समारोह, जिसका प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा 14 जून, 1986 को वाराणसी में उद्घाटन किया गया था, के दूरदर्शन पर सीधे प्रसारण में कई बार गड़बड़ी हुई हैं और दर्शकगण उस सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम को न तो ठीक से सुन पाये और न ही देख पाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार इसकी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. एन. गाडगिल) : (क) गंगा की सफाई परियोजना समारोह के वाराणसी से सीधे टेलीकास्ट के दौरान थोड़े समय के लिए गड़बड़ हुई थी ।

(ख) दूरदर्शन के पास दूर संचार विभाग (डी. ओ. टी.) द्वारा उपलब्ध कानपुर-दिल्ली सैक्शन पर एक समर्पित माइक्रोवेव लिंक है । वाराणसी से समारोह को सीधे टेलीकास्ट किया जा सके इसके डी. ओ. टी. ने दिल्ली तक सर्किट पूरा करने के लिए अपने प्रोटेक्शन सर्किटों का उपयोग करते हुए वाराणसी और कानपुर के बीच विशेष लिंक उपलब्ध किया । सीधे टेलीकास्ट में गड़बड़ी का कारण लिंक पर स्तर विभिन्नताओं का सहन सीमाओं से अधिक होना था । इस मामले को डी. ओ. टी. के साथ उठाया गया है । तथापि, वाराणसी ट्रांसमीटर से सीधा टेलीकास्ट बिल्कुल संतोषजनक था । दूरदर्शन द्वारा डी. ओ. टी. को वाराणसी और कानपुर के बीच समर्पित माइक्रोवेव लिंक के लिए पक्की मांग पहले ही भेजी जा चुकी है ।

Special Central Assistance for Modified Are a Development Approach

80. SHRI GAYA CHAND BHUYAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of unspent balances lying un-utilised out of the Special Central Assistance for the programmes under Modified Area Development Approach with the executing agencies in different Modified Area Development Approach pockets in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) what is the number of families in each MADA pocket in Orissa who have been assisted out of the Special Central Assistance provided by Government till the end of 1985-86?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The total amount of Special Central Assistance allocated to Orissa Government for the programmes under Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) during the Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 548.29 lakhs. The State Government has reported that the entire allocation for the MADA programmes have been utilised during this period.

(b) The State Government has reported that the total number of families assisted

so far, out of the Special Central Assistance under the MADA programmes is 18,068.

Drinking water projects in Uttar Pradesh

81. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the projects undertaken or likely to be undertaken by the Central Government to solve the problem of drinking water in villages of Uttar Pradesh and what are the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred on each project;

(b) by when these projects are likely to start functioning; and

(c) what are the main difficulties, if any, in the implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (c) Provision of drinking water supply is the responsibility of the State Governments. Schemes for supply of drinking water in villages are formulated and implemented by the States under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The Central Government is only assisting the States in this effect by providing assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

During the Seventh Plan the State Govt. has an outlay of Rs. 175.00 crores under MNP. Central assistance under ARWSP amounting to Rs. 46.06 crores has been released to the State in 1985-86. The allocation for 1986-87 is Rs. 46.15 crores out of which Rs. 20.86 crores has already been released. The Central Government has approved 8590 schemes for providing drinking water to 9328 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.51 crores to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period.

Programme for Welfare of Scheduled Castes-Scheduled Tribes

82. SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have drawn up a comprehensive programme for the welfare of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether the programme differs from the earlier programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes, if so, in what respect; and

(d) the extent to whch the social and economic conditions of the SC|ST are likely to improve as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

For the development of Scheduled Caste, a new strategy was evolved and implemented during Sixth Five Year Plan. It is a combination of the three instruments, viz. (i) the Special Component Plans of the States and Central Ministries (SCP); (ii) the Special Central Assistance (SCA); (iii) Scheduled Caste Development Corporations in the States (SCDP). The Special Component Plan is designated to channelise the flow of benefits and outlays from the general sectors in the Plans of the States and Central Ministries for development of Scheduled Castes both in physical and financial terms. These Plans are envisaged to help the poor Scheduled Caste families belonging to all the major occupational groups, among them through composite income generating programmes, to improve their living conditions by providing infrastructural development in their basties, such as drinking water supply, link roads etc. and to take up special programmes for the welfare of vulnerable groups among them such as, sweepers and scavengers, bonded labourers, nomadic|semi-nomadic and denotified tribes among them. The participation of the non-governmental vo-